RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Five-Year Forest and Range Resource Program 1988–1993

Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Forests and Lands

88-03858/

EC
F62
1982
c. 5

FIVE YEAR FOREST AND RANGE RESOURCE PROGRAM 1988-1993

Submitted to the Legislative Assembly

in accordance with

Section 9 of the Ministry of Forests Act

April 14, 1988

Ministry of Forests and Lands

Honourable Dave Parker, Minister

British Columbia Cataloguing in Publication Data
British Columbia. Ministry of Forests and Lands.
Five year forest and range resource program. --
1987/92-

Annual.
"Submitted to the Legislative Assembly in accordance with Section 9 of the Ministry of Forests Act."
ISSN 0229-1886 = Five-year forest and range resource program
Continues: British Columbia. Ministry of Forests. Five-year forest and range resource program. ISSN 0229-1886.

1. British Columbia. Ministry of Forests and Lands - Periodicals. 2. Forest policy - British Columbia - Periodicals. 3. Forest management - British Columbia - Periodicals. 4. Range management - British Columbia - Periodicals. I. British Columbia. Legislative Assembly. II. Title.

SD14.B7B73 354.7110682'338

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Part 1:	INTRODUCTION	1
	ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT	1
Part 2:	NEW DIRECTIONS IN FOREST POLICY	3
	COMPARATIVE VALUE PRICING OF TIMBER	3
	INNOVATION IN THE FOREST INDUSTRY	4
	REFORESTATION RESPONSIBILITIES	4
	PRIVATIZATION OF NURSERIES	6
	WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT	6
	SOUTH MORESBY PARK IMPLEMENTATION	6
Part 3:	PROGRAMS OF THE MINISTRY OF FORESTS AND LANDS	7
	FOREST AND RANGE RESOURCE PROGRAM	7
	Harvesting	8
	Silviculture	9
	Research	12
	Protection	12
	Fire Suppression	13
	Integrated Resource Management	13
	Inventory	13
	LANDS PROGRAM	14
	MANAGEMENT SERVICES PROGRAM	14
	THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR	14
Part 4:	SUMMARY	15

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This report presents the programs of the Ministry of Forests and Lands.

The forest and range resource program is required, under Section 9 of the Ministry of Forests Act, to be laid before the Legislative Assembly. It outlines the government's intentions for the management of British Columbia's forest and range resources for the five year period beginning April 1, 1988 and ending March 31, 1993.

The lands program is not required by statute to be laid before the Legislative Assembly. It is described in this report to show that it complements the forest and range resource program, and to complete the description of the ministry's activities.

The management services program provides the human, financial and physical support services required by the other two programs.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

Part 2 of this report discusses important new directions in forest policy.

Part 3 describes each of the ministry's three main programs and the role of the private sector in implementing the programs.

Part 4 provides a summary.

PART 2: NEW DIRECTIONS IN FOREST POLICY

This part describes important new directions in forest policy which will be incorporated in the programs of the Ministry of Forests and Lands during 1988-1993.

COMPARATIVE VALUE PRICING OF TIMBER

The Government of British Columbia changed its pricing of Crown timber, effective October 1, 1987. The new system of comparative value pricing raises the average price of timber, called stumpage, and thereby secures for the people of British Columbia a fair return from their major public resource. It also establishes a fair and equitable pricing system for Crown timber, sensitive to production costs, the value of products produced and market fluctuations.

The previous pricing system, called the Rothery system, often resulted in unsatisfactory revenues to government and stumpages that did not adequately reflect differences in the value of timber.

Under the new comparative value pricing system, a revenue target ensures a fair return to the Crown for its forest resource. Also, a minimum revenue base ensures that government revenues from commercial harvests of Crown timber exceed government expenditures to maintain and sell the timber.

The new system ensures that prices apply equitably to those harvesting timber. Detailed calculations take into account production costs and the value of the products produced. Prices are adjusted quarterly, based on an independent index, to respond to changing market conditions.

Periodic reviews of the pricing system will help to ensure a healthy, viable forest industry and a continuing fair return to British Columbians from their timber resource.

INNOVATION IN THE FOREST INDUSTRY

A vigorous and world competitive timber processing industry in British Columbia will help to maintain a high standard of living in the province. Toward this goal, the government will stimulate innovation by increasing competition within the forest industry, encouraging greater value added in the manufacture of wood products and promoting better marketing of wood products.

Competitive sales of timber will be increased from an apportioned volume of 7% to an available volume of 15% of the provincial Allowable Annual Cut (AAC). This volume, which includes the apportionment under the former Small Business Enterprise Program (SBEP), a 5% reduction of the AAC of major licences, and other minor licences, will be available under the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program (SBFEP). Eligibility to harvest timber under the program will be broadened, which will increase competition for the timber. Wood chip markets will be made more competitive by increasing export opportunities, while ensuring a fair return to the province.

Expansion and improvement of wood manufacturing in the province will be encouraged in numerous ways. Research facilities will be improved and research funding will be increased. Expansion of competitive timber sales will encourage innovative harvesting and manufacturing techniques. More tree farm licences will be offered to industry for increased tenure security, and evidence of commitment to increased processing of wood will be a major factor in awarding the licences. New incentives will be offered to use wood that is currently not considered merchantable, such as wood from commercial thinning, salvage wood, and species and grades with limited commercial use. Log export fees were increased in 1987 to encourage more manufacturing and employment within the province.

In co-operation with industry and the federal government, the province will develop a five year marketing program to expand consumer contacts, identify potential products and market niches, and promote the production of higher value-added products in the province. Efforts to reduce tariff and non-tariff trade barriers to the province's forest products will be continued.

REFORESTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

Fully productive forests in the future are the aim of a newly stengthened commitment to reforestation. The Forest Act was amended on December 17, 1987, to state explicitly that basic silviculture is the duty of both the Crown and the forest industry. The amendments are based on the principle that the process and cost of reforestation are responsibilities which are directly related to the privilege of harvesting timber from Crown land.

Basic silviculture ensures the establishment of a free growing crop of commercially valuable trees. Detailed requirements for basic silviculture will be enforced with new regulations which apply to both government and industry.

Funding and responsibility for administration of basic silviculture fall into three main categories, as shown for planting in Table 2-A.

Table 2-A: Estimates of All Planting on Crown Land

Source of Funds	Administration	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
		(millions of seedlings)				
1. Government	Government	193	165	159	134	129
2. Industry	Government	1	17	34	35	34
3. Industry	Industry	6	55	140	158	158
TOTAL		200	237	333	327	321

Notes on the three categories:

1 Basic silviculture: remaining ministry obligations following past harvests under major licences, the SBEP and minor licences; past catastrophic and projected denudation by fire and pests.
Incremental silviculture: 45 million seedlings annually under the Canada - British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA) until 1989/90. The same level of planting is projected for the next three years.

2 Basic silviculture: SBFEP, based on projected levels of harvest.

3 Basic silviculture: Major licences, based on projected levels of harvest.

The government's funding requirements for basic silviculture will decrease as remaining obligations on past harvests are met. With the exception of some residual maintenance activities, all these remaining obligations will be addressed during this five year program. Beyond this, the government's funding requirements for basic silviculture will depend primarily on fire and pest damage.

The cost of basic silviculture on Crown land harvested under the SBFEP will be covered by the price industry pays for the timber harvested. The government will continue to administer basic silviculture required under the program on behalf of small business operators.

The forest industry is responsible, as of October 1, 1987, for reforesting areas harvested under major licences. The cost of reforestation on Crown land, including the cost of seed and seedlings, was typically paid by the Crown in the past through credits to stumpage. This cost is now borne fully by industry. The trees established on Crown land are the property of the Crown. The Ministry of Forests and Lands audits industry's silviculture performance and has authority to penalize licensees for non-compliance with the Forest Act and regulations.

Before harvesting timber under a major licence, the forest industry is now required to submit a pre-harvest silviculture prescription. This prescription must comply with the regulations under the Forest Act and be sufficient to ensure basic silviculture.

PRIVATIZATION OF NURSERIES

The tree nurseries of the Ministry of Forests and Lands have produced about 100 million seedlings annually in recent years, or about half of the provincial seedling requirements. Some of these nurseries have been instrumental in the development of techniques recognized worldwide for their ability to grow superior seedlings.

The government plans to sell nine of the eleven ministry nurseries to the private sector in the near future, as part of the government's efforts to reduce its direct involvement in the production and delivery of goods and services. In the private sector, the nurseries will have greater incentives and opportunities to expand their markets and develop further efficiencies.

The Surrey Nursery and the Skimikin Nursery near Salmon Arm will continue to be operated by the Ministry of Forests and Lands. These will enable the ministry to continue experimenting with new nursery techniques, and to grow seedlings for the SBFEP and areas denuded by fire and pests.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

The Forest Act was amended in 1987 to provide for the designation and management of wilderness areas within provincial forests. Wilderness areas are primarily for the preservation of wilderness. Commercial timber harvests will not be permitted in wilderness areas, but other uses consistent with the preservation of wilderness will be permitted.

This new mandate expands the spectrum of recreation opportunities for which the Ministry of Forests and Lands is responsible. It will involve public consultation, inter-agency liaison, inventory, research and planning. In the first year, the main focus will be development of policy, regulations and a provincial overview plan. In following years, the work will shift to implementation.

SOUTH MORESBY PARK IMPLEMENTATION

Beginning in 1988/89, the provincial and federal governments will share the initial costs of establishing a national park on South Moresby Island.

Approximately $31 million will be available for the acquisition of third party interests in the park area. A further $24 million will be spent over the next ten years on incremental silviculture, to assist replacement of the timber set aside in the park with increases in timber volume and value in other areas.

These funds will be provided through the Ministry of Forests and Lands, but do not form part of the ministry's regular programs. The ministry's budget for 1988/89 includes the $31 million for acquisitions and $4 million for silviculture.

PART 3: PROGRAMS OF THE MINISTRY OF FORESTS AND LANDS

FOREST AND RANGE RESOURCE PROGRAM

This is one of three reports for forest and range resource management required by the Ministry of Forests Act: A resource analysis is published periodically, at most ten years apart, a resource program is updated annually, and an annual report monitors progress.

The 1984 Forest and Range Resource Analysis assessed the condition of provincial forest and range resources, and reviewed the opportunities for their future use. It is a major source of information and analysis for the government's important task of developing and refining its resource use policies.

The resource program documents the government's forest and range management intentions, selected from alternatives developed by the Ministry of Forests and Lands. The alternatives are based, in part, on opportunities revealed by the resource analysis. The ministry implements the management objectives set out in the resource program and strives to achieve the government's goals at minimum cost.

The annual report records and evaluates the performance of the ministry in implementing each year of the resource program chosen by government.

These three documents comprise a continuing public record of the ministry's forest and range management goals, an assessment of issues and an analysis of management performance. Their purpose is to promote public awareness and understanding of how the forest and range resource assets of British Columbia are being managed. This enables informed comment about the adequacy and intent of the resource program. All three reports can be obtained from Crown Publications.

Last year's five year forest and range resource program for 1987-1992 provided a base for this resource program. Adjustments have been made to incorporate the new directions in forest policy discussed in Part 2.

The seven functions of the ministry which form the forest and range resource program are described below as seven programs.

Harvesting Program

The Harvesting Program makes timber available to the forest industry.

The goals of the Harvesting Program are to maintain an average provincial timber harvest of 75 million m^3 per year, or more, and to encourage industry to make the best possible use of the timber harvested.

In Victoria, the Harvesting Program includes the activities of the Timber Policy and Valuation Branches. At each of the region offices, it includes the activities of timber administration, engineering and valuation personnel. At the district level, the program includes the activities of personnel for timber administration, scaling and engineering.

Forecast expenditure for 1988/89 is $83 million, including $46 million from the Small Business Forest Enterprise Account.

The cost of major access roads in major licence areas, formerly paid by the government through credits to stumpage, has been shifted to industry as of October 1, 1987.

Small Business Forest Enterprise Program (SBFEP)

Timber sales under the SBFEP are made on a competitive basis. The program is intended to secure a fair return to the Crown for its timber and to create a more competitive, diversified forest industry by encouraging loggers and manufacturers to be entrepreneurial and innovative.

The SBFEP will be moving from an apportioned volume of 7% to an available volume of 15% of the provincial AAC. The volume will be transfered from several sources, the primary being a 5% reduction of the AAC of all major licences.

All revenues collected under the SBFEP flow into the Small Business Forest Enterprise Account within the government's consolidated revenue fund. The ministry draws money from the account to construct roads for future sales and to reforest and protect past sales areas on behalf of small business operators. In effect, the SBFEP is a self-financing, profitable program. Money which is not required for the ongoing operation of the SBFEP may be transferred from the Small Business Forest Enterprise Account to the general fund of the consolidated revenue fund.

Most of the SBFEP's forecast expenditure of $53 million in 1988/89 is for road construction, administration and timber cruising, and is incorporated in the forecast expenditure of the Harvesting Program. About 10% of the SBFEP forecast expenditure is for reforestation, incorporated in the Silviculture Program, and a minor amount is for fire hazard control, incorporated in the Protection Program. A further $28 million will be carried forward in the account to provide for the future silvicultural obligations related to the 1988/89 harvest.

Silviculture Program

The Silviculture Program restocks denuded Crown forest land with commercially valuable trees and improves the value and productivity of the forest resource.

Recent policy changes shift financial responsibility for substantial parts of the program to the private sector. Overall silviculture investment will expand, with industry providing an increasing share. Once the ministry has completed its obligations on past harvests, its expenditures in this program will be significantly reduced.

A major goal for the next five years is to restock all remaining areas on which the ministry has an obligation to provide basic silviculture. Another major goal is to continue restocking the backlog of areas that are not satisfactorily restocked (NSR). In combination with the ministry's restocking of areas harvested under the SBFEP and the forest industry's restocking of areas harvested under major timber licences, the expected level of overall planting exceeds 300 million seedlings annually, beginning in 1990/91 (see Table 2-A).

The program includes the activities of the Silviculture Branch in Victoria and the silviculture personnel at the regions and districts. Nurseries and seed orchards located throughout the province are also included. Nine of the eleven nurseries are to be sold to the private sector in the near future.

Forecast expenditure in the Silviculture Program in 1988/89 is $211 million. This includes $144 million from regular ministry funding, $61 million under the Canada - British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA) and $6 million from the Small Business Forest Enterprise Account.

The Silviculture Program has four components: basic silviculture, incremental (formerly intensive) silviculture, nursery operations and seed operations. Each of these components is addressed separately, below.

Basic Silviculture

The basic silviculture component of the Silviculture Program restocks forest areas denuded by timber harvests, fire and pests. Activities include surveys, site preparation, planting, brushing and repression spacing.

The ministry funds basic silviculture activities on Crown land harvested under major licences before October 1, 1987, and under the SBEP and minor licences before January 1, 1988. It also funds basic silviculture on areas of productive forest destroyed by fire or pests. The goals shown in Table 3-A will complete planting obligations from past harvests under major licences, the SBEP and minor licences. Some residual activities will remain for future years. The goals shown will also complete planting on areas damaged in recent years by catastrophic fire and pest outbreaks; and provide for ongoing restocking of minor areas destroyed by fire and pests.

Table 3-A: Goals for Basic Silviculture Funded by the Ministry

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
			(hectares)		
Surveys[1]	450 000	450 000	383 000	345 000	290 000
Site Preparation	110 000	89 000	67 000	59 000	11 000
Planting	130 000	95 000	88 000	69 000	65 000
Brushing	27 000	54 000	75 000	75 000	75 000
Repression Spacing	0	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000

[1] Includes surveys of natural restocking and planting.

Control of brush, known as brushing, will triple from current levels to ensure free growing forests. In a young forest, brush often competes with desired timber trees for growing space, light and nutrients. This is a major cause of plantation failure and of poor restocking on some areas planned to restock naturally. Brushing helps to control this competition and ensure successful plantations and natural restocking.

Repression spacing reduces the number of trees in dense young forests. This is necessary in some cases, to prevent the many trees from repressing each other's growth by competing for space, light and nutrients. Like brushing, this treatment helps to ensure vigorous, free growing forests.

The forest industry funds basic silviculture on Crown land harvested under the SBFEP, as of January 1, 1988, but the activities are administered by the ministry. Goals for these activities, based on projected harvests, are shown in Table 3-B.

Table 3-B:

Basic Silviculture Goals for the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
			(hectares)		
Surveys[1]	37 000	47 000	54 000	65 000	76 000
Site Preparation	15 000	31 000	31 000	30 000	29 000
Planting	1 000	13 000	27 000	28 000	27 000
Brushing	0	0	5 000	7 000	11 000
Repression Spacing	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes surveys of natural restocking and planting.

The forest industry also funds and administers basic silviculture on Crown land harvested under major licences as of October 1, 1987. The goals are subject to adjustment reflecting actual harvest levels and are therefore not shown.

Incremental Silviculture

The incremental silviculture component includes activities to restock the backlog of NSR forest land, and to improve the value and growth of immature forests. Activities include surveys, site rehabilitation, backlog planting, brushing, conifer release, spacing and fertilization.

Incremental silviculture activities, especially backlog planting, will continue with funding under FRDA. A major goal is to plant 45 million seedlings annually. Incremental silviculture goals can be expressed in terms of areas treated, as shown in Table 3-C for each activity.

Table 3-C: Incremental Silviculture Goals[1]

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
	(hectares)				
Surveys	166 700	166 700			
Site Rehabilitation	35 800	35 800			
Backlog Planting	35 800	35 800	35 800	35 800	35 800
Brushing	7 900	7 600			
Conifer Release	3 000	2 700			
Spacing	15 400	12 900			
Fertilization	11 100	11 400			

1 FRDA goals for 1988/89 and 1989/90. Goals for backlog planting are projected at the same level.

Table 3-C shows only the backlog planting goals for 1990/91 through 1992/93. All incremental silviculture goals for these three years will depend on the outcomes of a ministry review of the Silviculture Program and of negotiations for an extension or replacement of FRDA beyond its expiry in 1989/90. Under the current agreement, about 20% of the backlog of NSR forest land on good and medium sites will be restocked.

Nursery Operations

The nursery operations component produces all the seedlings required for basic and intensive silviculture, from a combination of ministry and private nurseries.

About half of the tree seedlings planted in recent years were supplied from ministry nurseries. The other half was supplied by commercial and licensee nurseries. Nine of the ministry's nurseries are to be sold to the private sector in the near future, leaving only two with the ministry.

Seed Operations

The seed operations component provides seed for all nurseries. Seed is collected from seed orchards and natural stands, and is processed and stored in the ministry's seed centre in Surrey.

The ministry and the private sector will continue to expand seed orchard facilities to meet the goal of producing sufficient genetically improved seed for 40 million and 80 million seedlings, respectively, for coastal and interior planting.

Research Program

The Research Program provides the ministry with the scientific knowledge and methods needed to achieve its objectives effectively and efficiently.

The program includes the activities of the Research Branch in Victoria and research personnel at the region offices, three research stations and a laboratory. The program addresses three key problem areas: forest renewal, integrated resource management and forest productivity. Activities also include communication and extension services.

Forecast expenditure for 1988/89 is $21 million. This includes $7 million under FRDA and $4 million for construction of a forest products and harvesting research facility at the University of British Columbia.

Protection Program

The Protection Program reduces damage to the forest and range resources by wildfire, insects and diseases. Protection of private property and the maintenance of environmental values are also provided.

The overall goals are to keep the area burned by wildfire below 69 000 ha and the timber volume loss below 2.6 million m^3 each year.

The program includes the activities of the Protection Branch in Victoria and protection personnel at the region and district offices.

Bark beetles and other pests are destroying vast areas of forest. Efforts to control them, addressed in previous five year programs, will continue with an expenditure of $9 million in 1988/89.

Forecast expenditure for the Protection Program for 1988/89 is $24 million, including some funds under the SBFEP and FRDA for pest management.

Fire Suppression Program

The Fire Suppression Program provides fire-fighting services for the control of wildfires. The program is linked closely to, and supported by, the Protection Program, but is managed and funded separately.

Program expenditure depends on the severity of the fire seasons. Contracts for air tankers and helicopters, and fire fighter wages are the main expenses.

No major changes in the Fire Suppression Program are planned.

Forecast expenditure for 1988/89 is $80 million. This reflects the policy of including sufficient contingency funding in the budget to match the expected expenditure in most years.

Integrated Resource Management Program

The Integrated Resource Management Program protects, conserves and develops the Crown's non-timber forest resources and integrates activities for these resources with the activities for timber production.

The program's goals are to provide 1 million Animal Unit Months (AUMs) of forage to the ranching industry each year; to provide a spectrum of recreational opportunities, including wilderness, for public use, and; to resolve resource use conflicts through careful planning.

The progam includes the activities of the Integrated Resource Branch in Victoria and range, recreation and planning personnel in the region and district offices.

Forecast expenditure for 1988/89 is $10 million.

Inventory Program

The Inventory Program provides forest, range and recreation resource data as a basis for resource management. Updated maps and georeferenced data are provided to a wide range of users throughout the ministry, outside agencies and the private sector.

The program includes the activities of the Inventory Branch in Victoria and inventory personnel at the region and district levels.

Goals for this program include upgrading the provincial forest inventory, improving the district staff's access to it and increasing the data available on timber growth and yield. Completion of these tasks is expected to take four or five years.

Forecast expenditure for 1988/89 is $14 million.

LANDS PROGRAM

The Lands Program makes Crown land available under sales, leases and licences for industry, commerce, agriculture, institutions, community services and residential uses. The lands administered include foreshore lands as well as uplands.

The program includes the activities of the Land Policy, Surveyor General, and Real Estate Services Branches in Victoria, and lands personnel at the region and district offices.

Forecast expenditure for 1988/89 is $14 million.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES PROGRAM

The Management Services Program provides the ministry's basic infrastructure. This includes the minister's office, all senior managers, and the ministry's administrative, financial, personnel, computing, technical and mechanical services.

At headquarters in Victoria, the program includes senior management and the activities of the Industry Development and Marketing, Audit Services, Public Affairs, Legal Services, Financial Services, Human Resources, Information Systems, and Technical and Administrative Services Branches. At the region and district offices, it includes senior management and the activities of administrative and technical support personnel.

Forecast expenditure for 1988/89 is $93 million, including less than $1 million for administration of the North Coast development region.

THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Wherever possible, the ministry engages the private sector to implement programs approved by the government. The role of the private sector will continue to increase.

The private sector carries out activities on Crown land under contract to the ministry. It also provides services which ensure an efficient ministry infrastructure.

The performance of private sector contractors is carefully monitored by the ministry.

PART 4: SUMMARY

The ministry's total forecast expenditure for 1988/89 is $585 million.

This consists of $443 million for the Forest and Range Resource Program, $14 million for the Lands Program, $93 million for the Management Services Program and $35 million for the implementation of a national park on South Moresby Island.

Significant changes in forest policy are being implemented to secure a fair return to the Crown from its timber resources; to encourage the ongoing vitality of the forest industry; and, to ensure the long term productivity of the forest resource:

- The new comparative value pricing system for timber will increase revenues and ensure that the revenues exceed the government's expenditures to maintain and sell the timber.
- The new timber pricing system will apply equitably to those harvesting timber, and will be sensitive to changing market conditions.
- Competitive sales of timber will be increased by half to 15% of the provincial AAC. This increase will spur further innovation in logging and manufacturing.
- Expansion and improvement of wood processing in the province will be encouraged with increased research, higher log export fees and a variety of other incentives.
- Marketing opportunities for the province's wood products will be explored, and efforts to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers will be continued.
- Responsibilities for reforestation after timber harvests have been shifted to industry, reflecting the principle that they are directly related to the privilege of harvesting timber from Crown land.
- Establishment of a free growing crop of commercially valuable trees, after harvesting timber from Crown land, is now an enforceable requirement.

Other significant changes in the ministry's regular programs include privatization of nine of the ministry's nurseries, and the designation and management of areas within provincial forests for the preservation of wilderness qualities.

In addition to its regular programs, the ministry will also play an important part in the implementation of a national park on South Moresby Island.